## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not NO NOTICE taken of among an every day; advertisements in-terior rejected communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS required every day; advertisements in-berted in the Werkly Hyrald, Family Herald, and in the Cultivaria and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. -PAUDEEN O'RAFFERIT-

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 604 Broadway.-NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- PIRATES OF THE

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. Day and Evening-Legarderain and Natural Madic by Prof. Underson, Jr. - Brars, Sea Lion and Other Curiosities. MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.— Songs. Dances, Bullesques, Ac.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—Songs GAIBTIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—Drawing Room Entrictainments, Ballets, Pantomines, Farces, &c.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. -Songs, Bal-CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery. BIRTHDAY-BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, PANTONINES.

New York, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

## OUR WAR MAPS.

The numerous maps, plans and diagrams of the operations of the Union and rebel troops in Virginia, Missouri, Illinois, Florida, and on the Missis sippi and Missouri rivers, which we have given from time to time, are now published in one sheet, which is ready for delivery. Agents desiring copies are requested to send in their orders immediately. Single copies six cents. Wholesale price the same as for the WEEKLY HERALD.

## THE SITUATION.

The grand advance movement of the Union army into Virginia has at length taken place. General McDowell, with his staff, left Arlington yesterday afternoon, with nearly his whole force of some 60,000 men, at half-past three o'clock; and when our correspondent visited the spot, and Forts Corcoran and Runyon at half-past four, the line was almost deserted, a few troops only being left. The brigade of General Louis Blenker, comprising the Eighth and Twenty-ninth regiments New York Volunteers the Garibaldi Guard, and the Twenty-fourth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, formed the adrance column of the grand army, and were at Hunting Creek, ten miles from Washington, last night. The destination of the army was of course not permitted to transpire, but there can be little doubt that Manassas Junction is the first point of attack, where a general engagement may be expected to-day, provided that the rebels make a stand there, and do not fall back before the advancing army of the Union, and retreat to Richmond. The spirit of our troops on moving may be inferred from the fact that when the orders to march were given, the hospitals gave up their sick; the invalids leaped from their beds, and hastened to join their comrades in the field.

We are enabled to give to-day very full details of the route of General Garnett's forces at Carricksford by General Morris. It was a complete disasher for the rebels, and would appear to render a concentration of their troops at any point in that quarter of Western Virginia impossible. The few who escaped death or capture have scattered in small parties through the and may never be met with in a combined body again. The affair was evidently a running fight. General Morris pursuing and General Garnett making an occasional stand with his men at the different fords of the river, until he was shot down at Carricksford, and his army becoming immediately disorganized, fied in all directions teaving their guns and equipage behind them. The position of General Johnston at Winchester, if, indeed, he be still there, is now most precarious one, and there seems nothing left for him but a rapid fall back on Manassas, and unite with Beauregard's force there, unless a combined movement of Generals Patterson and McClel-Ian should cut him off, which is not at all improbable; and even should he succeed, he may find hot work to do with General McDowell's magnificent corps d'armee, which will be at the Junction before

Reports from Arizona and New Mexico state that the secession feeling in those Territories is very strong, the inhabitants being mainly settlers from Texas, and that it will be necessary to send a force of United States troops to Fort Bliss to repress the rebellious sentiment prevailing to a dangerous extent

The news from Missouri brings us nothing of an exciting character. The rebels are said to be actively moving in the vicinity of Jefferson City, with a view to join General Harris and the other leaders. Harris is in Galloway county, but his position is not likely to be long maintained, as Colonel McNeil's regiment of Union troops marched into that county resterday, and Colonel Smith's Zouaves, part of Colonel Borenstein's and Colonel Hammer's regiments, and the Iliinois troops, under Colonels Smith and Palmer, are advancing from different points, and will thus completely surround General Harris. The rebel forces in the southwestern portion of the State, concentrated at Neosha, are said to number between eight and ten thousand, and principally composed of Arkansas and Missouri troops.

In addition to a large number of war vessel ordered by the Navy Department to start in search of the privateer Sumter, intelligence reached us from For Pickens yesterday that the frigate Niag-Are had also gone in pursuit of her.

Congress is vigorously strengthening the hands of the administration in its crusade against rebellion, as the country expected it would do. Bots houses have passed the Loan bill and the Volunteer bill, thus placing both men and money at the disposal of the President.

THE NEWS.

The City of Washington, from Liverpool the 3d and Queenstown the 4th of July, reached this port yesterday evening. She brought over one million of dollars in specie. This makes the gross amount forwarded to the United States from England since November last, \$39,145,000. The news of the City of Washington was anticipated by the Saxonia; but our files of European papers are made complete by her arrival, and from these we give some additional details of interest to-day.

The Paris Opinione Nationale of June 26, in com-

menting on affairs in the United States, takes oc casion to speak of the article in the Patrie which received a semi-official character from its subsequent publication in the Moniteur, and remarks:-It is a personal opinion, nothing more. But it is extremely to be regretted that the Moniteur should have reproduced that article and given it an almost official sanction. It is impossible to throw the responsibility of the reproduction by the Moni teur of the Patrie article on the government. It is not likely, after having declared that it meant to preserve a strict neutrality between the United States and those who "assume to form a separate confederacy," that the government would promise to recognise the independence of the Southern States as soon as we might be able to establish relations with them of benefit to general interests.

By the British West India mail steamer Cleator we have received our files from Jamaica to the 6th of July inclusive. There is no news of importance from the colony. Cotton cultivation on an extensive scale was still occupying popular attention. Several hundred acres had already been planted, and vigorous measures were being made to plant more. The American crisis was regarded with much interest, and had formed the theme of discussion by the press and pulpit. The vellow fever was prevalent at the naval station of Port Royal, and was decimating the crew of her Majesty's steamer Firebrand. It was reported in Kingston that the smallpox was raging at Remedios and Cienfuegos de Cuba. The latest intelligence from St. Domingo states that the excitement of the people had in no wise abated, and that the forces of the Havtien republic were being rapidly mustered. A comet of unusual magnitude and brilliancy was seen from the island for several nights, travelling in a northwesterly direction. The census of the city of Kingston shows a great decrease of population in seven years, owing principally to the prevalence of cholera, smallpox and other wasting diseases. The census of 1844 showed 32,943; decrease in 1861, 5,584.

In Congress yesterday, the Senate passed the Naval Appropriation bill, the amendment in regard to the completion of the Stevens bombproof bat-tery having previously been rejected. The resolution approving the acts of the President in suppressing the rebellion was discussed by Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, in opposition to its adoption, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed till Thursday. A bill was intro-duced indemnifying M. O. Roberts for the loss of the steamship Star of the West, captured by the rebeis in Texas. A bill was reported affording relief to the widows and orphans of the crew of the lost sloop-of-war Levant. A select committee was ordered to consider the subject of making the Pacific Railroad a military road. An executive session was held, and subsequently the Senate ad-

In the House the Committee on Commerce, in response to a resolution directing inquiry as to what measures are necessary to suppress privateer-ing and render the blockade of the rebel ports more effectual, reported a bill authorizing the Sccretary of the Navy to hire, purchase or contract for such vessels as may be necessary for a temperary increase of the navy, the vessels to be for nished with such ordnance, stores and munitions war as will enable them to render the most efficient service. According to the orders issued to their respective commands, the temporary appoint ments made of acting lieutenants, acting pay masters, acting surgeons, masters and master's mates, and the rates of pay for these officers heretofore designated, are, by this bill, legalized and approved. For the purpose of carrying this act into effect to suppress piracy and render the blockade more effectual, three millions of dollars are appropriated. The bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A bill authorizing the President to call out the militia to suppress rebellion was passed unanimously. The bill authoriz-ing the President to accept the services of five hundred thousand volunteers was also passed. The Senate's amendments to the Loan bill were all concurred in. A joint resolution, conveying the thanks of Congress to Major General George B. McClelmand, for the recent brilliant victorics over the rebels in Western Virginia, was unanimously adopted. The bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces, and for other purposes, was passed, and the House adjourned.

The prize brig Amy Warwick, of Richmond, in charge of prize master J. B. Gordon, of the ship-of-war Cumberland, was reported arrived off this port last evening. The Amy Warwick was bound from Rio Janeiro for Richmond, with a cargo o 5,100 bags of coffee, and was captured off Cape Henry on the 19th inst., by the gunboat Quaker City, and taken into Hampton Roads.

The joint special committee of the Con Council appointed to confer with our leading citizens as to the best mode of relieving the wants of the families of the New York Volunteers was erroneously announced to meet yesterday. They will meet at one o'clock to-day, in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen.

We give below a recapitulation of the number of killed, wounded, and prisoners captured on both sides, in the affairs which have taken place within the last four or five days in Western Virginia, he tween detached portions of General McClellan's division and the rebel forces:-

Killed. Wounded. Killed. Woun St. George....18 140 Total ..... 87 1.025 135

We give in another part of the HERALD an account, with explanatory diagrams, of the famous etreat of Colonel Siegel, near Carthage, Missouri It is represented as being one of the most masterly military manœuvres in the history of the country. The Southern account of this engagement is the most ludicrous of any that has yet been given. I mences with the announcement, in large letters, that Colonel Siegel was most wofully whipped; that he had one thousand seven hundred killed and two thousand seven hundred taken prisoners. The number of wounded is not given; but if the usual proportion of injured is added to the killed, ald make his whole force, according to this ount, about nine thousand, when in reality Colonel Siegel had only about eleven hundred men. The account further says that General Lyon was taken prisoner, and that among the killed were Colonels Salomon, Kallman, Wolff and B. Gratz

The regiment of Chicago Zouaves under Colonel Turchin, attached to which is a company of light artillery, left Chicago on the 12th inst., bound for the seat of war in Missouri.

The work of impressment has been carried on to such an extent in New Orleans as to reach subjects of foreign nations owing no allegiance to this country; and some of the consuls having entered complaints against such practices to the Governor Louisiana, that functionary was forced to issue a proclamation warning all military officers to desist from using improper or violent means to bring such foreign harn citizens into the military service. The New Orleans papers, in the most flattering

style of panegyrio, announce the names of Lieutenant Colonel Charles D. Dreux and private Morgan Kennedy, of New Orleans, as among the killed near Newport News. Colonel De Russy, of the Louisiana regiment, in that engagement, was first reported killed; but as he was known to have left Richmond for Yorktown on the Thursday morning, the report is evidently a mistake, Lieutenant Colonel Dreux being the commanding officer who was killed. He was a son of one of the oldest Creole families of Louisiana, and was widely known as an able lawyer and an eloquent orator. He was promoted from Captain of the New Orleans Cadets to a Lieuten ant Colonelcy. Private Kennedy, of the same company, was a son of Dr. S. D. Kennedy, of Nev

John Ross, the Chief of the Cherokee nation seems to be proof against the seductive appeals of the rebel leaders in Missouri and Arkansas. H tells his people to be faithful to the treaties made with all the United States, one of which stipulates that they will not hold any treaty with any foreign Power, individual State, or with individuals of any State.

The Richmond papers say that among the troops comprising "Wise's legion" are Mons. Pardigon, learned Frenchman, who is master of infantry tac tics, and skilled in bayonet exercise; Captain Buck holtz, a German artillery officer; Colonel Adler an Italian cavalry officer from Garibaldi's army General Henningsen and Colonel Frank Anders

flibusters. The Twenty-second infantry regiment of Penn sylvania, known as the Philadelphia Light Guard which had enlisted for three months, has been as cented for three years, and the regiment will re turn to Philadelphia to fill up its ranks.

Henry A. Wise is not dead, but at last account was on the stump at Ripley, Va., with a body

guard of seven hundred men.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen wa convened last evening. The purpose of the call was to take into consideration the amendments made by the Councilmen to the appropriation of \$500,000 made by the Board of Aldermen, for the support of the families of volunteers. Alderman Boole said he was very sorry to see that the Coun cilmen had thought fit to make some of thos amendments. There are certainly some items tha they might have left unaltered; at the same time h would vote for a concurrence with the Councilmen in order that the Comptroller might proceed to issue bonds. The Board then concurred, and, on motion of Alderman Boole, the appropriation as amended was sent to the Mayor for his signature. Alderman Farley offered a resolution to the effect that the Common Council should tender the thanks of the community to the different regiments of volunteer on their return from the seat of war, and entertain them in a becoming manner. Adopted. The Board then adjourned.

The thirty-eighth session of the Commission of Excise was held yesterday. Applications for licenses were received from one storekeeper and eighteen innkeepers, which were granted on payment of thirty dollars each. All persons sel liquor without license after the 19th inst. will be prosecuted. The Board adjourned until noon to-day (Wednesday).

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Wm.

Dunnigan was placed on trial for the murder of John Kievan on the 23d of March, 1860, at the iquor store of the accused, on the corner of Car lisle and West streets. A number of men were drinking, and a fight ensued, during which two men-John Kievan and Wm. Hickey-were fatally stabbed. The case was tried in the Oyer and Ter miner last year, when the jury disagreed. In the afternoon Mr. Brady addressed the jury in behalf f Dunnigan, and at a late hour they had not greed upon a verdict.

Thomas E. Courtenay, the runaway defaulting heriff of St. Louis, is in the rebel ranks at Rich-The peach crop in Ohio will be slim this season

Grapes will be plenty.

The cotton market was quite firm yesterday, while the sales were confined to about 200 a 300 bales, mostly to opinners, on the basis of 15%c. for middling uplands The foreign news had a favorable influence on breadstuffs Flour was in good export demand, and closed at an advance of 5c. s 10c. per bbt., chiefly for common grade of State and Western. Mixed grades of Southern were also firmer, while extra brands were unchanged. When was in good demand and firmer, especially for good ship ping lots of good spring club and red, chiefly for ex port. Corn was firm for prime shipping Western taixed; white heated and soft were dull and unchanged fork was heavier and easier, with sales of me \$15 62% a \$15 75, and prime at \$10 a \$10 25. Sugar, were firm, with sales of 2,000 hhds., chiefly Cubas; 535 to melado, 150 boxes, with 112 hhds. and 130 bbls. sold by auction, at rates given in another column. Coffee all kinds. Freight engagements were less active, while the offerings were fair; but to Liverpool the turn of rates was in favor of shippers.

The Campaign in Virginia-Desperate

The late splendid and invaluable achieve ments of General McClellan in Western Virginia open the way to still greater triumphs in the East. The rebel forces of ten thousand directly opposed to McClellan having beer beaten, disarmed and dispersed, he may now move southwestwardly towards Tennessee, or eastwardly by way of Cumberland or Romney to junction with Gen. Patterson. But as the column of Patterson, without further additions is believed to be amply sufficient to dislodge or capture that of Johnston, and as the army in front of Washington, on the south side of the Potomac, is now some sixty thousand strong we shall be disappointed if we do not very soon hear some stirring news from Winchester and the Manassas Junction.

To enlighten the general reader as to the dis tribution of the contending forces in Virginia a brief geographical explanation will not here be out of place. The State of Virginia, with a superficial area nearly a third larger than New York, consists of three great divisions. First-Eastern, or old Virginia or that portion of the State (the great slaveholding section) which lies between the Blue Ridge chain of mountains on the west and the Potomac river, Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean on the east. Second-The Great Valley, which is bounded on the east by the Blue Ridge, and on the west by a series of broken ridges, belonging to the extensive Alle ghany system of mountains. This valley run southwestwardly from Pennsylvania through Maryland and Virginia, down into Tennesse and is from ten to twenty-five miles in width Third-Western Virginia, lying between the Great Valley and the Ohio river. This region s a vast labyrinth of mountains, narrow valleys, deep ravines, and swift rivers and elevated table lands and endless forests. It is sparsely inhabited by a sturdy and patriotic white Union loving population, who, possessing only a nigger or two, here and there, have failed to comprehend the blessir gs of Yancey's independent and unmixed pro-slavery confederacy.

The first of these grand divisions of the State is the great battle ground of this war, of which ond, at present the national capital of the Confederate States, is the prize to be retained by them or lost, Looking towards Richmond there are some fourteen thousand troops under Gen. Butler at Fortress Monroe, and

eighty thousand men under the immediate eye of Gen. Scott, on both sides of the river, at and near Washington. But the military movements here have been connected with very important combinations to both parties, in the Great Valley and in the Western division of the State.

To hold the Great Valley, and to command it vast supplies of subsistence, and to prevent the movements across from this valley of a federal corps upon the rear of Beauregard at Manassa Junction, Gen. Johnston, for a time, occupied the gap and the heights at Harper's Ferry, where the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers unite and pass through the Blue Ridge. But finding at length this trap-like position untenable Johnston abandoned it and fell back into the heart of the valley, near Winchester, from which point, if threatened by an overwhelming force under Patterson behind him, he may push on ome eighteen miles to the Manassas Gap Railroad, which, after a ride of sixty miles, will bring him over into the camp of Beauregard.

Western Virginia, in support of the rebel cause, was assigned to Gen. Garnett and his ten thousand men, and to some scattering detachments under Governor Wise and the illustrious Floyd, of Mr. Buchanan's treacherous Cabinet. These champions of Southern rights were to hold McClellan in check in the West, while Johnston would hold Patterson in check in the valley, until Beauregard in the East might find some opportunity for pouncing upon Washington. A splendid system of combinations, truly, but ruinously spoiled by the late achievements of McClellan. Having liberated Western Virginia, and practically disarmed the enemy in that quarter, McClellan, with twenty thousand men, may suddenly pounce upon Johnston in the valley, in conjunction with Patterson, with twenty-five thousand men, and surround him and capture his whole force of twenty thousand, if he does not clear out in anticipation of some such disaster.

We think the campaign in Virginia is virtually settled-that Johnston cannot risk a battle in the valley without suffering a crushing defeat-that he cannot join Beauregard before Patterson can join Gen. McDowell immediately in front of Beauregard, and that thus, detached or combined the forces of Johnston and Resuregard are in very great danger of a decisive overthrow. What, then? Taking counsel from the fate of Garnett's column, it is quite possible that, without a fight, Johnston will first fall back upon Manassas Junction, and that next Beauregard, thus reinforced, instead of risking an action with one hundred thousand federal troops, will fall back upon Richmond, tearing up the railroad behind him. And, then? Why then, it is possible that he will next be com pelled to evacuate Richmond, and that, too without much bloodshed, inorder to save him self and his army from a final surrender.

The formidable combinations of Gen. Scott are sufficiently developed to enable the dullest intellect to comprehend his grand design. It is to concentrate upon the strong points of this rebellion such overwhelming forces as to secure a decisive triumph, with a comparatively trifling loss of human life. We are exceedingly gratified with the conviction, too, that this grand design will soon be completely fulfilled, and that, with the overthrow of the rebel cause in Virginia, this whole Southern rebellion will peedily fall to pieces.

THE CAPTURED VESSELS .- By the last arri from Cuba we learn that at the time the privateer Sumter took her prizes into the por of Cienfuegos the proclamation of the Queen of Spain relative to her neutrality in the American contest had not reached the island. By the same mail there also comes to us a rumor that the captured vessels had been sent to sea again. together with the privateer, which again is contradicted by a rumor that the vessels in question were detained to await the action of the government of Madrid. With respect to the first, we cannot accept it as an excuse for a decidedly unfriendly net. The mere fact of a vessel like the Sumter, without any recognized flag, and obviously a privateer, entering the harbor of government of Madrid. With respect to Cienfuegos with prizes in tow, was sufficient to justify the Governor of the island in seizing that vessel as a piratical craft. But instead of so doing he permitted that vessel to enter the port with prizes time after time, and to take in fresh supplies of coal and provisions as ofter as required.

By this time he has doubtless received the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, acting in accordance with the terms of which, he will not permit either privateers or prizes to remain in port more than twenty-four hours, unless in case of stress of weather or disability. With definite instructions before him, his course is clear; but in the absence of those instructions he acted decidedly wrong in allowing a piratical craft to make a refuge and receiving house of Cienfuegos. The necessity for cruisers in the Gulf is as obvious from recent events as our need of a larger blockading squadron.

THE ANNEXATION OF ST. DOMINGO.-We ob erve that a very extensively signed petition against the Spanish annexation of St. Domingo has been sent to the British government by the inhabitants of island of Jamaica. In adverting to this, in the House of Lords, Lord Brougham remarked that the annexation in question would, in all probability, lead to the increase of slavery. He was of course aware that England had the declaration of Spain that it would not be restored. on the ground that the soil of St. Domingo was so superior to that of Cuba that it did not require slave labor. But upon this he looked with a good deal of suspicion, for the soil of Cuba was far richer than that of St. Domingo. Moreover, no reliance could be placed upon a Power that had broken through, first, the treaty of 1817; and, secondly, that of 1835, for the suppression of the slave trade. He concluded by protesting against such annexations by European Powers, as leading to a disturbance of the balance of power, and moved for a copy of the memorial, which was agreed to.

There can be little doubt that it is the intention of Spain, if possible, to convert St. Domingo eventually into a slave colony. In fact the existence of a free negro comraunity under Spanish rule, so closely adjacent to Cuba. would, under present circumstances, be anomalous. We must therefore watch the policy of Spain carefully, and take timely measures to thwart her schemes of aggrandizement. It is pretty clear that she is looking towards Tanjiers with similar motives to those which led to the occupation of St. Domingo; and, with the memory of the past vividly before her, she may entertain hopes of reviving that colonial empire which she has lost. But such hopes are as falls-

cious as the mirage and as empty as bubbles, as her future history will show.

THE STEVENS FLOATING BATTERY JOB .- We perceive that an attempt is to be made in Congress to get an appropriation for the unfinished Stevens iron floating battery, at Hoboken. We believe that this enormous job and glaring humbug has already cost the government a million of dollars or more, and we suppose it will swallow another million before it is finished. and that then the concern will be good for nothing except as old iron. As old iron, why not, without further useless outlay, send it to some foundry to be worked up into shot and shell?

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861. PROTEST ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the Southern States, remunerating such owners of slaves as may be impoverished by doing so from the treasury of the United States.

SUPPRESSION OF THE REBULLION.

Mr. POSERROY, (rep.) of Kansas, introduced a bill for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion.

INDRINITY FOR THE STRAMSHIP STAR OF THE WIST. Mr. HARRIS, (cep.) of N. Y., présented a petition erts, of New York, asking payment for the steamship Star of the West, lost in the government service, and introduced a bill for the relief of Mr. Roberts. Referred to the Committee on Claims. DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., reported a bill in relation Frict attornies in the several districts. Passed.

Mr. McDougat, (opp.) of Cal., offered a resolution in egard to the Pacific Railroad being made a military road, and moved that the subject be referred to a select con-puter of five. Mr. McDougar, (opp.) of Cal., offered a resolution in regard to the Pacific Railroad being made a military road, and moved that the subject be referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Latam. (opp.) of Cal., said he had prepared a bill on the subject, which he would to-morrow offer to go to the same committee. The motion was arreed to.

THE LOST SLOP OF WAR LAYANT.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, repo ted a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of these lost on board of the Levant. Passed. THE NAVA ANY ANAMANSE COME.

Mr. HALE also reported a bill for an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and a bill for the better organization of the Marine Corps. Both hald over.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Gunes, (rep.) of lows, offered an amendment, that no patented article shall be used on board a United States vessel or in the navy yards until submitted to the proper beard and daily recommended.

This amendment was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Thospess, (opp.) of N. J., offered as amendment making an appropriation to finish. Sevens's bomb proof battery.

Mr. Sussen introduced bills for the confiscation of pro-

Mr. Thompson, (opp.) of N. J., offered an amendment making an appropriation to finish Stevens berno proof battery.

Mr. Subser introduced bills for the confiscation of property in the reboil States.

APPRIVAL OF HER ACTS OF THE PERSIDENT—STEEL OF MR. INECTION OF HER ACTS OF THE PERSIDENT—STEEL OF MR. INECTION OF HER ACTS OF THE PERSIDENT—STEEL OF MR. INECTION OF HER ACTS OF THE PERSIDENT—STEEL OF MR. INECTION OF HER ACTS OF THE PERSIDENT—STEEL OF MR. INECTION OF HER ACTS OF THE PERSIDENT—STEEL OF MR. INECTION OF HER ACTS OF HER carroaching on the executive power, or the Suprem-Court to make valid an act of the executive encroaching on the judicial power. The resolution substantially declares that Congress may add to the constitution
or take from it in a manner not provided by that instrument that a bare majority can by resolution make that
considerational which is unconstitutional by the same
authority, no in whatever view the power granted
by this resolution is atterfy subversive of the constitution. It might be well to ask if the President had assum-I power not conferred. He should confine himself
to the nerts enemerated in the resolution, acts which he
declares to be usurpations on the part of the Executive and so far from approving the acts, he thought
this high officer should be rebuised by both houses
of Covarier. The President has just established blockades
Where is the clause in the Constitution which nutherizes
it? The last Congress refused to confer authority, and by
what authority did the President do it when they refused?
The toustineton declares that Congress alone have power
to declare war, yet the President has made war,
la the last session, the Senator from Illinois
(Douglas) delivered a speech, on the 15th of
slareb, which he would read, hey collected the
president had
provide to make a blockade as the Congress and the President had
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icant statesmen, who were formerly regarded as sound, and thought the time would again come when it would not be thought treason to maintain them. The resolution proceeds to approve the act of the President cultating men for three and five years. By what authority of the constitution and law has he done this? The power is not in the constitution nor granted by law. Therefore it must be illegal and unconstitutional, again the President by his own will has added innuensely to the army, whereas the constitution says Congress alone have the power to take armies. He has also added to the havy against the warrant of the constitutional or legal grounds, and he pronounced them usurpations. This resolution goes on to recite that the President has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and proposes to ratify and make that valid. We have a great deal of talk about rights—the rights of States, the rights of individuals, and some of them have been said to be shadowy and imaginary, but the right of every citizen to be arrested only by warrant of law, and his right to have his body brought before a judicial authority, in order that the grounds of that arrest may be determined in, is a real right. There can be no dispute about that. It is the right of rights to all—high, low, rich or poor, it is especially the right of that class which his Excellency the President calls plain people. It is a right, the respect for which is a measure of progress and civilization. It is a right that has been struggled for fought for guarded by laws, ond backed up in constitutions. To have maintained it by arms, to have suffered for it, then to have its established on foundations so immutable that the authority of the British people, from whom we derive it. In England the Legislative powers on the fact, that it is classed among the legislative powers by the Constitution. And that article conferring powers on the fact, that it is classed among the legislative powers on the President touches not the question. Immy add that apon no occasion has it eve In as I recollect, that this power exists as the part of the Executive. On one occasion Mr. Jefferson thought the time had arrived when the writ might be suspended, but he did not undertake to do it himself, and did not even recommend it. He submitted it to congress, and in the long debutes which followed, there was not the least intimation that the power belog aged to the Executive. I then point to the canstitution, and ask Senators from what clause they deduce the Y ight, by any fair construction of the instrument itself, wo at part confers the power on the President? Surely not that clause which enjoins him to take care of the constitution and the laws, and faithfully to execute them. The most eminent commentators of the constitution declary; it to be a legislative right. The opinion of the present Chief Justice, which has never been answered, me akes all further argument idle and superfluous; and or so of the worst signs of the times is the manner in which that opinion has been received. A subordinate military officer in Baltimore arrests a private eitizen and coalines him in a fortress. His friends get a writz of habeas corpus, but it cannot be executed. The Chief Justice then gives an opinion, which is commonded, not only by the profession of which he is so great 'an ornament, but by all thoughtful men in the count'y. The newspapers of the country, and the men excit ed by violent passions, have denounced the Chief Justice that have not answered his opinion. There it s' ands, one of those productions which will add to his respect just authority, and the attempt to make that high judicial officer odious, will yet recoil on these men. I honor him for the courage with which be did his duty, as well as for the oalm and temperate manner in which he performed it. I am glad he yet remains among us, a man so remarkable for his honored length of years and his eminent public services, and for the rectuade of his private life, that he may be justly ranked among the most illustrious Americans of our day. You propose t cretion he may substitute the military power for judi-cial authority. Again, Mr. President, sithough there are few of us here who take the view of the constitution by this right, which I am advocating to-day, I trust we will not, under any circumstances, fall to protest in temperate but manty language against what we consider a usurpa-tion of the President. Let me call the attention of the Senate briefly to other acts against which I protest in the

name of the cy ustitution and the people I represent. You have practically martial law all over this land. The houses of privat, ditizens are searched without warrant of law. The right of the citizen to bear arms is rendered negate, by by their being taken from them without judicial po coss, and upon more suspicion individuals are seize, without legal warrant, and imprisoned. The other d. y., since Congress me t, a military officer in Baltimore at voluted a marshal of that city. Will any man defend the act? Does it not overide all other law? Is it not sub, ticting the rule of a military commander for the laws of the land? What more authority had this officer to appoint the land? What more authority had this officer to appoint the land? What more authority had this officer to appoint the land? What more authority had this officer to appoint the land? What more authority had this officer appoint to paster for one of their congregation or a president for one of their banks? The constitution of larger of the laws of the President of the United States, by one bread, sweep, ing act, laid his hands upon the private correspondence to the Constitution? I am told, Sir.—and if I had the power I would offer a resolution to inquire into it, in the mann of the public liberties—I am told that at this no morn, at the fail in this miles of the constitutions of the constitution? public liberties—I am fold that at this a "official," at the join in this joil, there are individuals who Nave oven toffen by military authorities from Maryland a til other states, and now the hore and cannot get out, as it in state in stances they have actually been forgotten. I was toked one instance where a man was put in all here and forgotten. His friends made application at one of the Departments, and they looked into the case and found nothing against him, and he was discharged. But it the rush of events, the very existence of this man, and the case of his imprisonment, was forgotten. We may have this joint resolution to Approve these acts and make them valid, but we cannot make them valid in fact. I know that Congress, in the exercise of its legislator functions, may appropriate money, but it has been expended by the Fresident without warrant of law. But what ever unconstitutional act he may have committed cannot be outed by a joint resolution. It stands there, and will stand forever. Nor can this Congress prevent a succeeding Congress from holding any officer of the government responsible for a violation of the constitution. I comerate what I regard as the compations of the Executive, and against which I wish to record the protest of those who are unwilling to see the constitution above ted, under whatever pretext, necessity, or otherwise. Mr. B. then re-enumerated the several acts in the resolution, to which he had referred These great fundamental rights, Sir, the sanctity of which is the measure of progress and civilization, have been trampled under foot by the military, and are being now trampled under foot every day in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, and yet so great on one side is the passion of the hour, and so astonishing the stupid amazement of the other, that we take it as natural, as right, and as of course. We are rushing Sir, and with rapid strides, from a constitutional government into a military despotism. The pomatitations asys the freedom of speech and of the press shall not in this city, there are in lividuals who Nave by military authorities from Maryland and oth and now lie here and cannot get out, and in injurious to the United States soldiers in Misseari. Is there a Senator here, a citizen of this land, who will say that the alightest color of authority exists on the part of a military officer for depriving a citizen of the part of a military officer for depriving a citizen of the part of a military officer for depriving a citizen of the perfect of the paper submitted, and intended to make an appeal. To whom To the jedicial adjustmented to make an appeal. To whom To the jedicial adjustmented to make an appeal. To whom To the jedicial adjustment of the country are perelyzed, and tractical martial law is being established all over the land. The like never happened in this country is Europe which pretends to the closured of the country is Europe which pretends to the elements of civilization and labority. Coorge Washington carried the thrirteen colo lies through the war of the Revolution without martial law. The President of the United States could not conduct the government, three months without resorting to it. Traction every Senator in read the opinion of the Chief Jestice to which I have referred. I shall content agreed with reading a few extracts, to present my cylinamic on the subject to might I have referred. I shall content agreed with reading a few extracts, to present my cylinamic on the subject (Mr. B. road from the closing just of Joseph Tancyla opinion.) Thus the President has assumed the legislative and judicial powers, and concentrated in his bands the executive, legislative and judicial powers, which are even yage has been the very cydence of desponding, and he exercises them to day, while we sit in the Senate Chamber, and the other branch of the Legislatore at the other end of the Capitol. Mr. President, what is the excuss-what is the justification, necessity? I answer, first, there we no measure of referral authority here that the Souther least shoult have been Schaue Chamber, and the other branch of the Legislature at the other end of the Control. Mr. President, what is the excuse—what is the justification, necessity? I answer, first, there we no neasont? Was it mecessity to preserve the variety emblors of federal authority here that the Southers could should have been blockaded? Bid not the same recessity exist when Congress, at the last session, referred to pass the force this was it measured by the constitution should be assumed? Was there a necessity for existing the state of Missouri? Was there a necessity for overrunning the State of Missouri? Was there a necessity for overrunning the State of Missouri? Was there a necessity for overrunning the State of Missouri? Was there a necessity for overrunning the State of Missouri? Was there a necessity for overrunning the preservation of the constitution and the Union. What I mean to say is, that there was note of that overruing necessity for present preservation which may apply to isurpations of the constitution and the Union. What I mean to say is, that there was note of that overruing necessity for present preservation which may apply to isurpations of the constitution. In the case of the man in Maryland who was confined so long in Fort McHenty, was there may necessity of combining him instead of turning him ever to the civil authorized. The eniled charge was, that weeks before he had been concribed in the same of the man in the same had been concribed in the same and there will not be a vestige of civil authority left to rise against this unspect, the my indicate the constitution, and there will not be a vestige of civil authority left to rise against this unspects. The doctrine is utterly subversive of the constitution. It arbitious the will of one man for a written constitution, then the present of the United States may violate the constitution upon the ground of necessity. I deay that the President of the United States, which draws the lifeting the constitution. It means to save the prover and at the operation o necessary. All others were retained. The consuta-tion was made for all contingencies—for peace and for war; and they conferred all the power they deemed necessary, and more cannot be assumed. If the powers be not sufficient, still none others were granted, and none others can be exercised. Will this to device it is the idea to be advanced that all consti-